THE PHILANTHROPIST.

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The public sentiment should be improved and refined, till man, in every situation, becomes the friend of man.

PUBLISHED BY E. BATES.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Washington City,

March 28.

The following important MESSAGE was yesterday transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States:——

To the House of Represntatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Pepetersburg, of the 1st of Nov. last, on the subject of our relations with Spain, indicating the sentiments of the Emperor of Russia, respecting the non-ratification, by his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain and the strong interest which his Imperial Majisty takes in promoting the ratification of that treaty. Of his friendly disposition, the most satisfactory assurance has since been given directly to this government, by the Minister of Russia residing here.

I transmit also to Congress an extract of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, of a later date than those heretofore communicated, by which it appears, that, at the instance of the Charge des Affaires of the Emperor of Russia, a new pledge has been given by the Spanish government, that the Minister who had been lately appointed to the U. S. should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties.

I have further to state, that the governments of France & Great Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated, respecting the non ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification.

It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step, for the present, on the principle of reprisal, which might

possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.

On a full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be desirable to postpone a decision. on the questions now depending with Spain, until the next session. The distress of that nation at this juncture, affords a motive for this forbearance. which cannot fail to be duly appreciated. Under such circumstances the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest this course of proceeding. from a knowledge that while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged. and increase. by a new & signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, our attitude in regard to her will not be less favorable at the next session than it is at present.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, *March* 27.

N. Intelligencer.

S. GRELLETTE.

THE following extract of a letter from England, to a friend in this neighborhood, will be interesting to many of our readers——when we reflect on the rigor with which the inquisitorial system has been enforced in some places mentioned in this extract, and the difference between the religion in those countries, and the doctrines preached by S. G we must conclude that the openness with which he was received was remarkable—— ED.

"There are frequent tidings of our friends Stephen Grellette and William Allen. After going together through Russia, part of Turkey, and several of the Greek Islands, they parted at Corfu, since which S. Grellette has been at Naples, Rome, Florence, and Venice, whence the last accounts were dated that we have heard of. Wm. Allen was also proceeding through Italy, and endeavoring to promote the establishment of Schools. At Rome and Naples, S. Grellette appears to have met with more openness and cordiality than could have been expected. We understand he looks to being at the Yearly Meeting at Dublin, the beginning of the 5th month next."

HYDROPHOBIA.

Newark, (N. J.) March 28.

AN affecting case of this dreadful malady has occured in this vicinity. On the 17th of January last, Thomas Pal-

mer, a young man in the employ of Joseph Pierson, Esq. at South Orange, was bit by a dog supposed to be mad. As a precautionary step he went immediately to New-York and procured the scull cap, which has been supposed to be a sovereign remedy for this dreadful poison. We are informed he made a free use of this herb and accomodated his diet to the directions prescribed in a pamphlet which treats on the subject. No ill effects were felt, or any complaints made till Friday the 17th inst. when a slight pain was experienced in the shoulder which gradually extended the two following days. On Monday afternoon the 21st. the family in which he lived for the first became seriously alarmed; and it was soon ascertained to be a distinct case of hydrophobia. Two or three physicians were called in, but their skill was unavailing; the disease progressed; and he died on Thursday evening last, greatly distressed in mind as well as body. He was aged about twenty years, and his mother lived ten miles above Albany.

The circumstances attending the wound which has proved fatal to Palmer, and the providential escape of others, are truly remarkable. On the evening of the 17th of January, the dog attacked a goose sitting beside the house; the door was opened, and while a son of Mr. Pierson was standing in the door, the dog passed between his legs into the house and laid himself quietly down. And both Palmer and a son of Mr. Pierson examined the collar round his neck, to ascertain his owner. All this without any repulsive disposition in the dog. At this time there were ten persons in the room; and no one anticipated the least danger from the animal. On a sudden he sprang at Palmer and snapt him in the hand, and after running about the room, and greatly afrighting the family, passed out at the door. An attempt to shoot him was made as he left the house, but the gun missed fire, he escaped —— and it is said was afterwards killed in Morris county.

INTEMPERANCE.

I have frequently of late, been a witness of shocking instances of human degradation and misery. Men literally deranged from the use of ardent spirits. How affecting it is, to see a human being, instead of holding that dignified station, which properly belongs to *man*, exhibiting a miserable wreck of reason, commingled with moral depravity!! What shall we say of men, who, for the profits arising from the sale of a few pints of whiskey, would blast forever the dignity, the hopes and the happiness of their fellow men!!!——The assas-

sin may rob the victim of his cupidity, of life, but he leaves his reputation, his piety, and his hopes of future happiness unassaulted. The robber may despoil the good man of his possessions, except the possession of a good conscience, a good name, and social and domestic endearments; with these he can bear the reverse of fortune, and rise superior to the trials permitted to attend him. But when we demoralize him——destroy his religious comforts and domestic enjoyments, strip him of his property and reputation, and by destroying his constitution, hasten him to the grave, we inflict upon him every thing that he is capable of suffering. The assassin and the robber combined, with the slanderer brought to their aid, cannot inflict upon him so much as he loses by the habit of Intemperance. May the violated laws of our religion and our country—the will of the community, and the voice of conscience rise against the conduct of those who promote intemperance among their fellow men.——

But before I dismiss this subejct, I will take another view of it. When I have looked on the miserable victim of vicious habits, in the lowest state of degradation, I have remembered that he too is a MAN, possessing strong claims to our commiseration. He too posseses human passions, & like me, he has, at some period felt an abhorrence of vice, while his bosom glowed with the sublime sensibilities of virtue————And thus, while I recognize him a brother, and am teuched with a feeling of his wretchedness, I am admonished to be ware of the insidious causes which lead to this unhappy condition, I am admonished, not only to place a double guard on my own passions and propensities—but to exercise increasing vigilence in the discharge of the high trust reposed in me, in relation to the tender objects committed to my care. That precept and example may be united to impress on their lively and retentive minds, the love of truth, of moderation, and genuine piety. ED.

PHILADELPHIA,

March 25.

Insurrection in the Prison.

On Monday afternoon a quarrel took place between two of the prisoners in the jail yard, the keepers immediately tried to separate them, when considerable disaffection was shown. All night they were very unruly, and by daylight they had released every man confined in the cells, to enable them to join in the insurrection.

Yesterday morning bebetween eight and nine o'clock, the alarm bell was rung for assistance, when it was discovered that almost every bar inside of the prison was wrenched from its proper position, all the locks of the cells broken, two of the inside gates leading into Sixth street forced open, and the prisoners were attempting to cut through a large bolt which

locked outside; where a detachment of volunteers was preparing to fire on them, if they had forced the gate. A prisoner named Johnson was wounded in the hip by two or three balls, and one other was also wounded.

The prisoners then assailed the door at the southeast corner leading into the apartment for untried prisoners, which they succeeded in forcing open by means of a large jack used to raise stone, in order to let in about 200 men to their aid; here a prisoner namen Runner, one of the most desperate of the gang, was killed by a shot from one of the citizens, whom he had wounded with a brickbat, and who was stationed on the roof of a stable adjoining the prison yard. Several citizens were injured by the brickbats and stones hurled at them by the prisoners.

About 150 citizens, who had procured muskets, bayonets and ammunition, now entered the yard, and kept them in check; a detachment of marines also arrived; and the walls were surrounded with city volunteers, when quiet was restored, the ring leaders were secured in irons, the others have been suffered to return to their work. The guard will be kept up until the damage is repaired. The number of prisoners engaged in the revolt is supposed to be not less than 460.

The situation of the jail and the great number of prisoners confined in it, has been a subject of serious consideration to our citizens.—The board, we feel happy to state, have adopted the plan of a building designed by Mr. Strickland, which to all the useful purposes of a prison, will add that of preventing combinations among the prisoners, by confining them in separate apartments. A prison: on this plan, we understand, is contemplated to be erected west of the Schuylkill. *Freeman's Journal.*

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A celebrated French writer on Political Economy, M. Say, has this story:—'Being in the country, I had an example of one of those small losses to which a family is exposed through negligence. For the want of a latchet of small value, the wicket of a barn yard, looking to the fields, was often left open; every one who went through drew the door to; but having no means to fasten it, it remained flapping; the poultry escaped and were lost. One day a pig got out, and ran into the woods. Immediately all the family is after it; the gardener, the cook, the dairy maid, all ran to recover the swine. The gardener got sight of him first, and jumping over a ditch to stop him,

he sprained his ancle, and was confined a fortnight to the house. The cook on her return, found all the linen she had left to dry by the fire, burned; and the dairy maid having run off before she had tied up the cows, one of them broke the leg of a colt in the stable. The gardener's lost time was worth 20 crowns, valuing the pain at nothing; the linen burned, and the colt spoiled were worth as much more. Here is a loss of 40 crowns, and much pain, trouble, vexation and inconvenience, for the want of a latch which would not cost three pence, and this loss through careless neglect, falls on a family little able to support it. *M. Messen.*

A STEAM COACH.

London, February, 5.

An advertisement in a Dublin paper of Monday last announces that on the 1st day of March, a new invented coach, impelled by steam and air pressure, is to leave the Moira Hotel, Sackville street at 20 minutes past 7 o'clock in the morning, and deliver passengers and baggage in Belfast, and reach Dublin again at 9 o'clock. Its motion is equal to 13 Irish miles an hour. The coaches are mounted on Mr. Bellingham's patent axles. It is added that the proprietor having an exclusive patent, will never take mails nor use horses; therefore no delay from post offices, or toll gates can occur. Subjoined to the advertisement, is a certificate, dated, Glasgow, 1st January, and signed by two engineers and one mill-wright, stating, that they had tried Mr. Bellingham's new invented steam pressure on the most hilly road within 20 miles of that town; that it propelled a coach loaded for the pursose weighing in all four tons, at the rate of 20 English miles in an hour, without any inconvenience except the airing of the nave of the wheel. One man steered it with ease, and they consider it the safest and best mode of propelling a carriage ever invented, and not so liable to accident as a carriage drawn by horses.

Star.

For the Philanthropist.

ATTENDANCE ON THE SICK.

IN a recent case of Illness in a family not distant from this place, the attending physician observing that the room of the patient was much crouded with visitors, took some pains to induce the family not to admit more into the room than could be serviceable to the sick. This measure drew from one of the company, (a man of undisputed veracity) the following remarkable account of a

case which occurred under his own observation, and with a near relation.

A woman in Baltimore was ill——and her case excited the attention of her neighbors and friends, who showed their respect by going to see her, in consequence of which the room was much crouded—the disease was violent, and her dissolution seemed to be hastening—the company as usual pressed round her bed.——at length she ceased to breathe—the croud withdrew, to give opportunity for the necessary attention to be paid to the corpse—the windows were opened for the convenience of those engaged in this sad office——when to their utter astonishment, the deceased began to breathe——the admission of pure air had reanimated the exhausted system.—She revived, recovered, and lived a number of years.

The above is communicated as a cautiou to those who visit the chambers of affliction, merely to indulge a kind of curiosity and who are sometimes disposed to take offence if a disposition unfavorable to their admittance is discovered. A. B.

THE EFFECTS OF

Slavery.

The following are the concluding paragraphs of a presentment lateley made and signed by the Grand Jury of Baltimore:

"The Jury having in the performance of their official duty, been called to investigate criminal charges against persons committed immediately after landing on our shores from privateers, assume the right, if even it should not be considered a duty, of proclaiming their detestation and abhorrence of the odious and demoralizing business of privateering and African trading—The diabolical system of privateering and robbing on the high seas, (or rather pipiracy, for it results in nothing else,) has brought down the character of American seamen, from the proud pinnacle of glory and honor, upon which they stood, to the degraded and disgraced situation of culprits and criminals, in which they now often are found. The time was, and it was a proud one, when a criminal prosecution against an "AMERICAN TAR," would have excited as much wonder and sympathy as the frequency of them now does mortification and contempt. To them belongs the right and the duty of rescuing their name, THE AMERICAN NAME AND CHARACTER, from the obloquy and reproach——let them scout, with contempt, Syren-like offers of the unprincipled privateersmen, who endeavour

to seduce them into trade as infamous as delusive, and of which they are the victims and the dupes; for, after being made robbers, they are at last cheated even out of their interest in the plunder, and left destitute outcasts from society, and perhaps convicted criminals.

"If there are not laws to punish privateering and dealers in human flesh——if the General Government, as is much to be feared is the case, will not, or does not, take the necessary steps to prevent these practices, so disgraceful to society and humanity, let all those concerned in either or both, be, by universal consent, held, and considered infamous."

[Spectator.

PROCEEDINGS IN *CONGRESS.*

IN SENATE

April, 3.

The Senate took up the resolution submitted by Johnson, of Ky on the 29th ult. to enquire into the expediency of giving to the district of Columbia a delegate on the floor of Congress.

After some remarks of Johnson, in favor, and of King, of New-York in opposition to the motion, it was agreed to——ayes 15, noes 14 King thought that this matter, as one of delicacy, should first be agitated in the other house——as the delegate if authorised, would take his seat there.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

ENGLAND.

The Queen is soon expected to arrive in England.

Bands of "Ribbond men" sometimes amounting to 1,000 persons, are committing dreadful depredations in some parts of Ireland.

SPAIN.

We have later accounts from Spain. The facts stated in our last, as to the patriots being in possession of Algeziras, St. Roque, Malaga, appeared to be amply confirmed. Their numbers were increasing, at the last date estimated at 25,000 men, amply supplied with every thing they wished for, and under the best discipline——well paid, well clothed and with plenty of arms and amunition, all at the cost of the king, whose property they had made very free with, though they carefully respected the rights of private individuals. A party of them had had a battle with the royalists near the Isla——the latter were defeated with the loss of 1000 men, and the remainder 2000, immediately joined them. The spirit is

spreading; *Valencia* is said to have commenced a revolution, and other provinces were about to follow. The king, it was reported, had said that rather than acknowledge a constitutional government he would abandon the kingdom, and live on his private fortune. It was not known at Gibralter on the 20th of Feb. that Cadiz had surrendered to the patriots. It probably still adheres to Ferdinand.

We have a report that Catalonia and Galicia and several other provinces, have publicly declared for the constitution.

A NORTHWEST PASSAGE,

As reported to be discovered, on the authority of a letter from Mr M'Tarish, of Montreal, is said by him to be an idle fabrication—as we expected. *Niles.*

CURRENCY.

Gov. Wolcott, has written a pamphlet, on "the present state of currency, commerce, credit, and national industry, in reply to the addres of the Tammany society." It is distinguished for a clear and sound examination of the causes which have produced the present depression, and which are treated with the accuracy and precision of an experienced hand. Governor Wolcott, in pointing out the remedy, says, "I hope it will not be deemed presumptious if I say, that the people ought to expect and be ready to support a system of internal revenue, never to be hereafter abandoned." He thinks, that "excise duties on articles which interfere with domestic industry, on the luxuries of the rich, and the vices of the improvident, are the most beneficial sumptuary laws that can be devised, and nothing would be so advantageous at present as to charge the expenses of government upon such object."

Nat. Advocate.

Real Estate,

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of Jefferson County Court of common pleas, of last term, *WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE* on seventh day, the 3d of the 6th month next, two undivided lots of land belonging to the Estate of Isaac Kenworthy Decd. late of Washington County Pennsylvania,—and Isaac Parker of Jefferson County Ohio. One of these lots, lying in section No. 24, Township No. 7, and third Range contains 89 2-3 acres, with a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE & SAW MILL—ALSO—

an eligible seat for a Grist Mill. The second lot lying in section 23, in the same Township and Range, and adjoining the above mentioned lot, contains 67 acres, about 25 of which are cleared. One third of the purchase money will be required in hand, one third in six months, and the remainder in twelve months.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, on the mill tract.

Good and sufficient deeds of conveyance will be made to the purchasers on receipt of full payment.

Jesse Kenworthy for himself. & John Clever, } Exrs
H. Kenworthy, Exrx.
Isaac Parker.

4th mo. 21st.

THE REVISED DISCIPLINE.

THOSE concerned may be informed that the printing of the REVISED DISCIPLINE is now finished. It will still require some time to bind &c. in the mean time information how to forward the different parcels for meetings and subscribers should be transmitted to this place as soon as possible. EDITOR.

JOB SCOTT'S JOURNAL

WILL be put to the press immediately. ED.

A JOURNEYMAN

Book-Binder.

A NEAT WORKMAN at the business is wanted at this Office. ED.

Union Humane SOCIETY.

AT A SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF the Union Humane Society, held at Smithfield on the 15th Inst.

On motion, Ordered; that this meeting adjourn, to meet again in Friends' Meeting House in Mountpleasant, on sixth day, the 19th of next month at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALSO,

that the several Local Associations be particularly requested to send delegates thereto, as business of a new and interesting nature will come before said meeting.

ISAAC PARKER,
President.

HENRY CREW.
Secretary.

4th mo. 22.

Job Printing,

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS *Office.*

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on MONDAY the 15th of next month, at William Hopkins's tavern, in Mountpleasant, the personal property of WILLIAM L. READ Decd. consisting of one HORSE and GIGG, a BED and BEDDING, *Saddler's tools, Sadlery*, such as *Saddles, Bridles, &c. Plate, a Gold Watch; Carpeting, Bureau, Chairs, table, a rifle and shot Gun, a variety of BOOKS, a quantity of Meat*, and numerous other articles.

A CREDIT of Six months will be given for all sums over four dollars. Bonds with approved security will be required of the purchasers. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock and continue from day to day until the sale is completed.

Those who are indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims, are desired to present them, attested according to law, previous to the 1st of April next.

WM. HAMILTON.
Administrator.

Ap. 15th 1820. n25 4t.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, at Public Sale, on Seventh day the sixth of next month, at the late residence of James Steer Decd. in Belmont County, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of

A STOCK
OF HORSES, COWS,
SHEEP AND HOGS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, &
a number of other articles of property.

A CREDIT of Six months will be given for all sums over two dollars, on the purchasers' giving bonds with approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

—ALSO—

A tract of 500 acres of
LAND,
lying on Sugar Creek, a branch of Paint, in Madison County, belonging to the same Estate, is offered for private sale. An undisputed title can be given: the land is of fine quality, and the tract would be divided to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Those who are indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have claims are desired to present them, attested according to law, previous to the 1st of the 3rd month next.

DAVID STEER
Executor.

4th mo. 8th 1820.

n24 4t.

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WM. HAMILTON.
Administrator.

Ap. 15th 1820. n25 4t.

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OF HORSES, COWS,
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